

roughened, does not have the strong, regular scales of *bispinosa*. It does not attain the size of *M. corona*.

A form of *bispinosa* occurring at Silam and Progreso, Yucatan, has the siphonal fasciole similarly scaled, but the shoulder spines are reduced to small tubercles, the basal spines are small or sometimes wanting. Specimens seen are small, length up to 52 mm., but they may not be adult (pl. 12, fig. 7). This form has been named *Pyrula martiniana* Pfr., by Philippi, 1844 (Abbildungen, etc., vol. 1, p. 94, pl. 1, fig. 9). Further series are needed to show just what relation this form has to typical *bispinosa*, and whether it is separable. For the present we include it in *bispinosa* as a synonym.

A NEW VARIETY OF LIGUUS

BY AL. PFLUEGER

LIGUUS SOLIDUS DOHERTYI, subsp. nov. Pl. 13, figs. 2, 3.

Structure: The shell is thin, highly polished; whorls moderately convex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in number; columella thin, straight and slanting. Texture of very fine growth-lines. *Color:* Pale straw yellow with faint smoky lavender streaks on the spire. A dark purplish-brown line 1 mm. wide on the periphery, this line becoming a suprasutural line ascending the spire. There is a sutural line of the same color, half a mm. wide. A series of equidistant brown axial streaks, beginning on the second whorl, becoming squarish spots as they descend the spire and gradually enlarging until on the sixth whorl they become mere blurs, these latter ascending the spire and fading out on the fourth whorl. Apex pink, columella white. Length 54.7 mm., width 28.3 mm.; aperture 24 x 14 mm.

Lower Matecumbe Key, Florida, Al. Pflueger leg., Sept., 1933. Holotype in coll. Al. Pflueger, paratypes in collections of Pflueger and R. F. Deckert.

This form looks like *L. s. pseudopictus* with a pink apex. Some specimens show a few distinct bluish axial streaks on the spire. Many have a much larger number of green lines than the holotype. This shell occurs in a pure colony, none of the other Matecumbe Ligui being found with it. Named in honor of Col. Henry L. Doherty.

NOTES ON WESTERN LYMNÆIDAE

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON

LYMNÆA (STAGNICOLA) PALUSTRIS NUTTALLIANA Lea. Pl. 14, fig. 6. This form was described from "Oregon." Baker made it a synonym of *palustris* in 1911, but in 1928 made it a subspecies. It is the most widely and generally distributed form of *palustris* in the western states, occurring from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, south into California. In 1932, with Professor Hugo G. Rodeck, the new curator of the University of Colorado Museum, I traversed Montana from east to west and from south to north, crossing the state in both directions along two widely separated lines, and found it at all favorable localities examined, obtaining actual collections at 62 localities. It is the only *Lymnaea* of the *palustris* group we found, except at one or two localities, which yielded *wyomingensis*. The material obtained confirms my suspicion that this and *haydeni* Lea, described later from the Yellowstone and Big Sioux Rivers, are synonymous, a conclusion affirmed by Mr. F. C. Baker, in correspondence. The material hitherto reported as *haydeni*, from Idaho, should be referred to *binneyi*.

LYMNÆA (STAGNICOLA) BINNEYI Tryon. This species was described from "Hell Gate River, Oregon," in 1865. Baker, in his Monograph, interpreted that to mean Hell Gate River, Montana, as others have done, and as I supposed to be correct, but I am now in doubt about it. Two